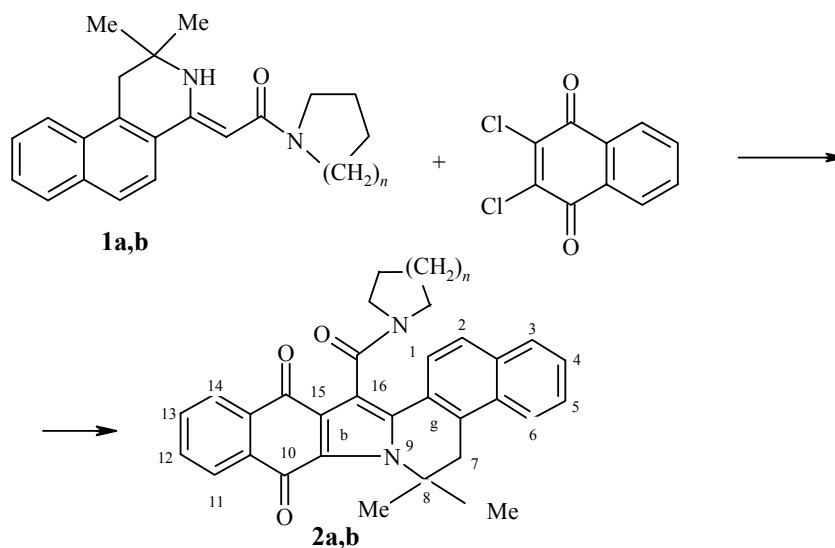


REACTION OF ENAMINES OF THE 1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROBENZO[*f*]ISOQUINOLINE SERIES WITH 2,3-DICHLORO-1,4-NAPHTHOQUINONE

N. N. Polygalova, A. G. Mikhailovskii, V. L. Gein, and M. I. Vakhrin

Keywords: enamines, derivatives of 1,2,3,4-tetrahydrobenzo[*f*]isoquinoline, 2,3-dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone, 16-aminocarbonyl-7,8-dihydronaphtho[1,2-*g*]naphtho[2,3-*b*]indolizine-10,15-diones.

2,3-Dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone is a reagent that makes it possible to synthesize diverse polynuclear quinones [1]. Reactions of this compound with cyclic enamines have not been studied to date. Continuing our research on the reactivity of enamines, derivatives of 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline [2], we have observed that when compounds **1a,b** [3] are boiled in benzene with 2,3-dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone in the presence of triethylamine, they form hexacyclic quinones **2a** ($n = 1$) and **2b** ($n = 2$).



Amides **2a,b** are bright-yellow crystalline substances that exhibit the property of halochromism: when dissolved in concentrated sulfuric acid, the solution takes on a bright-blue color.

The compounds **2a,b** obtained and compounds similar to them can be considered as novel potential synthons, dyes, and drugs.

8,8-Dimethyl-16-(N-pyrrolidinocarbonyl)-7,8-dihydronaphtho[1,2-*g*]naphtho[2,3-*b*]indolizine-10,15-dione (2a). 2,3-Dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone (2.27 g, 10 mmol) was added to compound **1a** (3.20 g, 10 mmol) in benzene (150 ml) in the presence of triethylamine (2.95 ml, 21 mmol). The mixture was boiled for 30 min;

Perm State Pharmaceutical Academy, Perm 614990, Russia; e-mail: pfa@degacom.ru. Translated from *Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii*, No. 2, pp. 291-292, February, 2005. Original article submitted April 22, 2004.

the solution darkened and a precipitate was formed. After cooling down to 20°C, the mixture was diluted with hexane (150 ml) and then the precipitate formed was filtered out and carefully washed with water, dried, and recrystallized from 2-propanol: yield 62%; mp 253-255°C. The ¹H NMR spectrum (100 MHz, CDCl₃), δ, ppm: 1.70 (6H, s, 2CH₃); 1.80-1.95 (4H, m, 2CH₂-C); 3.0-3.95 (4H, m, 2CH₂-N and 2H, s, CH₂-7); 7.30-8.05 (10H, m, Ar). IR spectrum (vaseline oil), ν, cm⁻¹: 1635 and 1670 (C=O). Found, %: C 78.38; H 5.40; N 5.90. C₃₁H₂₆N₂O₃. Calculated, %: C 78.46; H 5.52; N 5.90.

8,8-Dimethyl-16-(N-piperidinocarbonyl)-7,8-dihydronaphtho[1,2-g]naphtho[2,3-b]indolizine-10,15-dione (2b). Obtained similarly from compound **1b** (3.34 g, 10 mmol), yield 70%; mp 182-183°C. ¹H NMR spectrum (100 MHz, CDCl₃), δ, ppm: 1.90 (6H, s, 2CH₃); 1.50-1.65 (6H, m, 3CH₂-C); 3.10-4.00 (4H, m, 2CH₂-N and 2H, s, 7-CH₂); 7.30-8.10 (10H, m, Ar). IR spectrum (vaseline oil), ν, cm⁻¹: 1640 and 1670 (C=O). Found, %: C 78.53; H 5.58; N 5.87. C₃₂H₂₈N₂O₃. Calculated, %: C 78.67; H 5.73; N 5.73.

This research was performed with the financial support of the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (grant No. 04-03-96042).

REFERENCES

1. A. K. El-Shafei, A. Sultan, and G. Vernin, *Heterocycles*, **19**, 333 (1982).
2. A. G. Mikhailovskii, B. Ya. Syropyatov, A. V. Dolzhenko, and V. S. Shklyayev, in: *Nitrogen-Containing Heterocycles and Alkaloids* (V. G. Kartsev and G. A. Tolstikov, eds.), Iridium-Press, Moscow (2001), **I**, p. 435.
3. A. G. Mikhailovskii, B. Ya. Syropyatov, V. S. Shklyayev, Yu. P. Timofeeva, and A. V. Dolzhenko, *Khim.-Farm. Zh.*, **32**, No. 8, 21 (1998).